

To the
HONORABLE
Societies of GRAY'S-Inne, and of
the rest of the Innes of Court,
and to all the Professors of the
L A W.

I Have now spent forty five yeares in the Study of the Lawes of this Land being my profession, under and by the conduct of which Lawes this commonwealth hath flourished for some ages past in greate splendor and happiness (jam seges est ubi Troja fuit) The great and full body of this Kingdome hath of late yeares fallen into an extream sicknessse, it is truly said that the cause of the disease being known, the disease is easily cured. There is none of you I hope, but doth heartily wish the recovery of our common parent, our native country (Moribus antiquis stat res Brittannica) I call God to witnes that this discourse of mine hath no other end then my wishes of the common good: How farr I have been from Ambition, my life past, and your own knowledge of me, can abundantly informe you, and many of you well know, that I ever detested the Shippe-mony, and Monopolies, and that in the beginning of this Parliament, for opposing the excesses of one of the Bishoppes, I lay under three Excommunications and the Examination of seventy seven Articles in the high Commission Court. His sacred Majestie: (God is my witnesse) made me a Judge in the parts of Wales against my will, and all the meanes I was able to make; and

a patent for my place was sent me for the which I have not
paid one farthing, and the place is of so inconsiderable a benefit
that it is worth but 80. l. per annum when paid, and it
cost me every yeare I served twice as much out of mine own
estate in the way of an ordinary and frugall expence. That
which gave me comfort was that I knew well that his Ma-
jestic was a just and a prudent Prince.

In the time of the Attourynshippes of Master Noye and
the Lord Banks, they were pleased to make often use of me,
& many referrences concerning suits at Court upon that oc-
casion came to my knowldg, & as I shall answer to God upon
my last accompt this is a truth, that all or most of the referen-
ces which I have seen in that kind (& I have seen many) were
to this effect, That his majesty would be informed by his Coun-
sell if the suits preferred were agreeable to the Lawes, and
not inconvenient to his people, before he would passe them.
(what could a just and pious Prince do more?) Gentle-
men: you shall finde the Cause and the Curse of the present
great distemper in this discourse, and God prosper it in your
hands, thoughts, and words, as the Case deserves.

Hold to the Lawes, this great body recoveres: forsake
them, it will certainly perish. I have resolved to render my
selfe a Sacrifice for them as Chearfully, and I hope (by Gods
assistance) as constantly as old Eleazar did for the holy Lawes
of his Nation.

Your well-wisher

DAVID JENKINS.

Now Prisoner in the Tower.

Lex

Lex Terræ.

TH E Law of this Land hath three grounds. First *Custome*. Secondly *Judicall Records*. Thirdly *Acts of Parliament*. The two latter are but declarations of the *Common-Lawe* and *Custome* of the Realme, touching *Royall-Government*. And this Law of *Royall-Government*, is a *Law-Fundamentall*.

The Government of this Kingdome by a *Royall Sovereign*, hath beene as ancient as History is, or the memorie all of any time; what power this *Sovereignty* alwaies had and used in Warre and Peace in this Land, is the scope of this discourse; That *Usage* so practised makes therein a *Fundamentall Lawe*, and the *Common-Lawe* of the Land is common *Usage*, *Płowdens Commentaries*. 195.

For the first of our kings sithence the Norman Conquest, the first *William*, second *William*, *Henry the first*, *Stephen*, *Henry the second* and *Richard the first*, the *Customes* of the Realme, touching *Royall Government*, were never questioned: The said Kings enjoyed them in a full measure. In king *Johns* time the Nobles and Commons of the Realm conceiving that the ancient *Customes* and Rights were violated, and thereupon pressing the said King to allowe them in the seventeenth of King *John*, the said Liberties were by King *John* allowed, and by his sonne *Henry the thyrd*, after in the ninth yeere of his Reignes confirmed, and are called *Magna Charta*, and *Charta de Foresta*, declared foure hundred twenty two yeeres sithence by the said Charters.

Now rests to be considered, after the Subjects had obtained their Rights and Liberties, which were no other

The kings prerogative is a principall part of the common Lawe. com. Littl. 344.

then their ancient Customes (and the fundementall Rights of the King as Sovereigns are no other.) How the Rights of Sovereignty continued in practise from Henry the thirds time untill this present Parliament of the third of November 1640. for before Henry the thirds time, the Sovereignty had a very full Power.

*Rex habet Potestatem & jurisdictionem super omnes qui
in Regno suo sunt, ea quae sunt jurisdictionis & Pacis ad nul-
Bracton. temps lum pertinent nisi ad Regiam dignitatem, habet etiam coerci-
H. 3. lib. 4. cap. onem, ut Delinquentes puniat & coerceat ; This proves
24. Sect. 1. where the supreme power is.*

A Delinquent is hee who adheres to the Kings Enemies
Com. Sur. Littl. 261. This shewes who are Delinquents.

*Omnis sub Rege, & ipse sub nullo nisi tantum Deo, non est
Sect. 5. Bratt. ibid. inferior sibi Subjectis, non parem habet in Regno suo. This
shewes where the supreme power is.*

*Rex non habet superiorum nisi Deum, satis habet ad pa-
Errington lib. 5. trum quod Deum expectat ultorem. This shewes where the
tract. 3. de de- supreme power is.*

*faltis Cap. 3. Treasons, Fellonies, and other Pleas of the Crowne, are
Bracton. Lib. 3. propria causa Regis. This shewes the same power.
Cap. 7.*

By these passages it doth appeare what the Custome was for the power of Sovereignty before that time ; the power of the Militia, of coyning of Money, of making Leagues with forreigne Princes, the power of Pardonings, of making of Officers, &c. All Kings had them, the said Powers huyendo beginning.

*Sexto Ed. 1. Com. sur. Littl. 85. Liege Homage, every
Edw. 1. Subject owes to the King (viz) Faith de Membro, de vita,
de terreno Honore, the forme of the Oath inter vetera sta-
tuta is set downe ; We reade of no such, or any Homage
made to the two Houses, but frequently of such made by
them.*

It is declared by the Prelates, Earles, Barrons and Com-
7. Ed. 1. statut: monalty of the Realme, that it belongeth to the King and
at large fol. 42. his Royall Segintry, straitly to defend force of Armour and
all

all other force against the Kings peace, at all times when it shall please him, and to punish them that shall doe contrary, according to the Lawe and Usage of the Realme, and hereunto they are bound to ayde their Soveraigne Lord, at all seasons when neede shall be. Here the supreame power in the time of Parliament, by both Houses, is declared to belong to the King.

At the beginning of every Parliament, all Armes are, or ought to be forbidden to be borne in London, Westminster, or the Suburbs. This condemnes the multitudes coming ^{7 Ed. 2. 4 pars.} _{infus. 14.} to Westminster, and the Guards of armed men.

All who held by Knights service, and had twenty pounds ^{1 Ed. 2. de Mi}
_{per annum,} were distraynable *ad Arma militaria suscipienda,* This agrees with the Records of ancient time, continued constantly in all Kings times, but at this Parliament 3. November 1640. The King, out of his Grace, discharged this duty, which proves that the power of warre and preparation thereto, belongs not to the two houses, but only to the King.

The two Spencers in *Ed. 2.* time, hatched (to cover their Treason) this damnable and damned opinion (*viz.*) That *Ligeance was more by reason of the Kings politique capacity than of his person,* upon which they inferred these execrable and detestable consequences. First, if the King demeaned not himselfe by reason in the right of his Crowne, his Lieges are bound by Oath to remove him. Secondly, seeing the King could not be removed by suite of Lawe, it was to be done by force. Thirdly, that his Lieges be bound to governe in default of him.

All which tenets were condemned by two Parliaments, the one called *exilium Hugonis* in *Ed. 2.* time; the other by ^{1. Ed. 3. cap. 2.} All which Articles against the Spencers are confirmed by this last Statute, the Articles are extant in the booke called *vetera Statuta.* The separation of the Kings person from his power, is the principall Article condemned, and yet all these three damnable, detestable, and execrable

Calvins Case
Cook l.7. fol. 11

crable consequents, are the grounds whereupon this present time relies, and the principles whereupon the two Houses found their Cause.

Plowdon Com.
322. 27. aff. pl.
49. The Villeine of a Lord, in the presence of the King, cannot be seized, for the presence of the King is a protection for that time to him : This shewes what reverence the Lawe gives to the person of a King.

33 Ed. 3. ayde Reges, sacro oculo sancti sunt capaces spiritualis jurisdictionis de Roy. 103. nis. But the two Houses were never held capable of that power.
Fitz.

10 H.7.16. *Rex est persona mixta cum sacerdote, habet Ecclesiastical & spirituali jurisdictionem.* This shewes the Kings power in Ecclesiastical Causes.

Com.Sur. Littl. Sect.4. The Lands of the King are called in Law, *patrimonium sacrum.* The Houses should not have medled with that sacred Patrimony.

3 Ed.3.19. The King hath no Peere in his Land, and cannot be judged : *ergo* The two Houses are not above him.

The Parliament of 15. Ed.3. was repealed, for that it was against the Kings Lawes and Prerogative. *4 pars. instit. fol. 52.* This shewes cleerely the Propositions sent to Newcastle, ought not to have beene presented to his Majestie, for that they are contrary to the Lawes and his Prerogative.

4 pars. Cookes instit. fol. 14.42 E 3. Parliament Roll : num: 7: The Lords and Commons cannot assent in Parliament to any thing that tends to the disinherison of the King and his Crowne, to which they are sworne. This condemnes the said Propositions likewise.

Lex & consue-tudo Parlia- To depose the King, to imprison him untill he assent to certaine demands, A warre to alter the Religion established by Lawe, or any other Lawe, or to remove Councillors, to hold a Castle or Fort against the King ; are offences

25 Ed:3. cap.2 against that Lawe declared to be Treason by the resolutions herein after mentioned, by that Law men are bound to syd the King when warre is levied against him in his Realme. King, in this Statute must be intended in his naturall body and

and person that only can die; for to compass his death, and declare it by overt Act is declared thereby Treason, To encounter in fight such as come to ayde the King in his warres, is Treason.

Compassing of the Queenes death, of the Kings eldest sonne, to coyne his money, to counterfeit his Great-Seale, to levie warre against him, to adhere to such as shall so do, are declared by that Act to be high Treason. This Statute cannot referre to the King in his politique capacicie, but to his naturall, which is inseparable from the politique, for a body politique can have neither wif nor childe, nor levy warre, nor doe any act but by the operation of the naturall ^{21 Ed. 4 14.} body: A Corporation or body politique hath no soule or life, but is a fiction of the Lawe, and the Statute meant not fictitious persons, but the body naturall, conjoyned with the publique, which are iuseparable.

The clause in that Act, that no man should sue for grace ^{R. 2. 11 anno} or pardon for any offence condemned, or forfeiture given ^{cap. 13} by that Act, was repealed by a subs. quent Act in 21. R. 2. 4 pars insti^{tut.} holden unreasonale, without example and against the Law ^{fol. 42} and custome of the Parliament. This condemnes the propositon for disabling the King to Pardon. 4. pars insti^{tut.} fol. 42. The Act of 11. R. 2. so much urged by the other side, was an Act to the which the King consented, and so a perfect Act: yet Note the Army then about the Town: Note that that Law is against private persons, and by the 3. cap. thereof, the Treasons there declared, are declared to be new Treasons made by that Act, and not to be drawne to example; it was abrogated 21. R. 2. and revived by an usurper 1. H. 4. to please the people, and by the tenth chap. thereof enacts that nothing shall bee Treason but what is declared by 25. Ed. 3, ^{15 R. 2. cap. 5.}

The Regality of the Crowne of England is immediatly subject to God and to none other. Plaine words, shewing ^{H. 4} where the supreme power is.

The Commission of Array is in force and no other Com-
mission

mission Rot. Parl. 5. H. 4. numb. 24. an Act not printed, this Act was repealed by 4 & 5. P. & M. cap. 2. this repealed by the Act of 1. Jacobi and so it is of force at this day, for the repealing Statute is repealed, 4. pars institt. fol. 5 1. & 125. published sithence this Parliament, by the desire of the house of Commons, their Order is printed in the last leafe of the Commentaries upon *Magna Charta*.

Syr Edward Cooke, by their party is holden for the Oracle of the Law, who wrote the said fourth part, in a calme A booke alow. ed by Syr Nat Brent, and quiet time, and I may say, when there was no neede called to defend the authority of the Commission of Array.

the reason of For that objection, That that Commission leaves power to the Commissioners to taxe men secundum facultates, and so make all mens estates Arbitrary : the answere is That in levying of publique aydes upon mens goods and estates, which are variable, and probably cannot be certainly knowne by any but the owners, it is impossible to avoide discretion in the assessments, for so it ever was, and ever will be. By this appears that the votes of the two houses against the Commission of Array, were against the Law.

H. 5: The death of the King dissolves the Parliament, if Kings should refer to the politique capacity it would continue after his death, 4. pars Inst. 46. which proves that the King cannot be said to be there when he is absent, as now he is :
2 H. 5. 4 pars instit. 46 there is no *interregnum* in the kingdome the dissolution of the Parliament by his death shewes that the beginning and end thereof refers to the naturall person of the King and therefore he may lawfully refuse the Propositions

2. H. 5. Chap. 6. to the King onely it belongs to make Leagues with forreigne Princes ; This shewes where the supreme power is.

H. 6. 8. H. 6. numb. 57. Rot. Parl. Cookes 4. pars instit. 25. No priviledg of Parliamēt. is grantable for Treason Felony or Breach of the peace ; if not to any one member, nnot to two, not to tea, not to the Major part, 19. H. 6. 62. The law is the inheritance of the King and his peo- King

ple by which they are ruled, King and people; And the people are by the law bound to syde the king, And the King hath an inheritance to hold Parliaments and in the ayds granted by the Commonalty. If the major part of a Parliament commit Traason they must not bee Judges of it, for no man or body, can be Judge in his own cause, and aswell as ten or any number may commit treason, the greater number may aswell.

The King by his letters patents may constitute a County palatine and grant Regall rights, this shewes where the supreme power is.

17. Ed. 4. rot. parl. numb. 39. No priviledge of Parliament is grantable for Treason, Felony or Breach of the peace, if not for one, not for two or more, or a major part.

The same persons must not be Judge and party. A corporat body can commit no treason, nor can treason be committed against a corporate body, 21. E. 4. 13. and 14. but the persons of the men who make that body may commit treason, and commit it against the naturall person of him who to some purposes is a body corporate, but *quatenus corporato* no treason can be committed by or against such a body; that body hath no soul, no life, and subsists only by the fiction of the Law, and for that reason the Law doth conclude as aforesaid; therefore the statute of 25. E. 3, must be intended of the Kings naturall person conjoyned with the politique which are inseparable and the Kings naturall person being at Holmby, his *Plow.com. 213.* politique is there also, and not at Westminster; for the politique and naturall make one body indivisible

If all the people of England should breake the league made with a forreigne Prince, without the Kings consent, the league holds and is not broken; and therefore the representative body is inferior to his Majesties,

The King may erect a Court of Common pleas in what part of the kingdom he pleaseth by his letters patents; *22 Ed. 4. First jurisdictional placita.*

Ed. 5.
4 Ed. 4. 25.
5 Ed. 4. 29.

I. Ed. 5. fol. 2. It cannot be said that the King doth wrong, declared by all the Judges and Scrivents at law then there.

The reason is, nothing can be done in this Commonwealth by the Kings grant or any other act of his, is to the subjects persons, goods, lands or liberties, but must be according to established lawes, which the Judges are sworne to observe and deliver between the King and his people impartially to rich and poore, high and low; and therefore the Justices and the Ministers of Justice are to be questioned and punished if the Lawes be violated: And no reflection to be made on the King. All Counsellors and Judges for a yeare and three months nntill the tumults began this Parliament were all left to the ordinary course of Justice, what hath beene done sithence is notorious.

R. 3.
I R. 3 cap. 15. For great Causes and considerations an act of Parliament was made for the surety of the said Kings person; if a Parliament were so tender of King Rich. the 3. the howses have greater reason to care for the preservation of his Majestie.

H. 7.
II H. 7. cap. 1. The Subjects are bound by their allegiance to serve the King for the time being against every Rebellion, power and might, reared against him within this land, that it is against all lawes, reason and good conscience, if the King should happen to be vanquished, that for the said deede and true duty, and allegiance they should suffer in any thing, it isordeined they should not: and all acts of processse of law heereafter to be made to the contrary are to be void, This law is to be understood of the naturall person of the King, for his politique capacity cannot be vanquished; nor war reared against it.

Relaplers are to have no benefit of this Act.

32 H. 7. 20. It is no statute, if the King assent not to it, and he may dissent, this proves the negative voice.

H. 8.
24 H. 8. cap. 12. The King hath full power in all causes to doe justice to all men this is affirmed of the King, and not of the two Houses,

The

The commons in Parliament acknowledg no superior to the King under God, the house of Commons confesseth the king to be above the representative body of the Realme.

Of good right and equity the whole and sole power of pardoning treasons, felonies &c. belong to the King, ^{27 H.8 cap 24.} as also to make all Justices of Oyer and Terminer, Judges, ^{Note.} Justices of the peace &c. This law condemns the practise of both houses at this time.

The Kings roiall assent to any act of Parliament signed with his hand expressed in his letters Patents under the great Seale, and declared to the Lords and Commons shall be as effectuall as if hee assented in his owne person; ^{33 H.8 cap.21} a vaine act if the King be virtuallly in the houies.

The King is the head of the Parliament, the Lords the principall members of the body, the Commons the inferior members, and so the body is composed, therefore there is no more Parliament without a King, then there is a body without a head. ^{Dier 38 H.8 fol 59.60.}

There is a corporation by the Common law, as the King, Lords, and Commons, are a corporation in Parliament, and therefore they are no body without the King. ^{14 H. 8. fol.3.}

The death of the King dischargeth all mainprise to appear in any Court or to keep the peace. ^{24 Ed.3:48.} ^{1 Ed.4.2.}
The death of the King discontinues all pleas by the common law which agreeeth not with the virtuall power infisted upon now. ^{2 H.4.8.} ^{1 H.7.10.} ^{1 Ed.5.1.}

Writs are discontinued by the death of the King, ^{Ed.6.} ^{1 Ed.6. cap.7.} ^{1 Ed.6. cap.7.}
tents of Judges, Commission for Justice of the peace, Sheriffs Escheators, determined by his death; where is the virtuall power?

All authority and jurisdictions spirituall and temporall, ^{1 Ed.6. cap.2.} is derived from the King, therefore none from the houses.

His Majesties subjects, according to their bounderies, ^{2.3 Ed.6. cap.2.} ^{11 H.7. cap.1.} ought to serve the King in his warres, ^{Calvins Case.} or beyond the seas; beyond the seas is to be understood ^{54 pars Cooke.} for wages; This proves the power of warres and prepara-

tion for warre to be in the King.

5.6 Ed. cap. 11. It is most necessary both for common policy and duty of the Subjects, to restraine all manner of shamefull slauders against their King, which when they be heard, cannot but be odible to his true and loving Subjects, upon whom dependeth the whole unity and universall weale of the realm. This condemnes their continuing of the weekly pamphlets who have beeue so foule mouthed against his Majesty.

Q. Mary. The punishment of all offenders against the Lawes, belongs to the King, and all jurisdictions doe, and of right ought to belong to the King. This leaves all to his Majesty.

1 Mar. Pl. c. 2 All Comissions to levy men for the warre, are awarde^d by the King. The power of warre only belongs to the

2. Eliz. 10 Eliz. Pl. 315 King.

It belongs to the King to defend his people, and to provide Armes and force. No speech of the two houses.

Plow. 234. 242 Roy ad salte government de ses subjects. Corps naturall le
213. Calvins Case 7. pars fol. 12. *Roy & politique sont un corps, that is, The King hath the sole government of his Subjects, the body politique and the naturall body of the King make one body, and not di-*
Plow. com. 213. vers, and are inseparable and indivisibile.

Plow. 934. 243 The body naturall and politique make one body, and are not to be severed : Ligeance is due to the naturall body, and is due by nature ; Gods Law, and mans law, cannot be forfeited nor renounced by any meanes, it is inseparable from the person.

1 Eliz. cap. 1. 5 Eliz. cap. 1. Cawdries Case 5 pars fol. 1. Every Member of the House of Commons, at every Parliament, takes a corporall Oath, That the King is the supreme and only Gouverneur, in all Causes, in all his Dominions, otherwise he is no member of that House; the words of the Law are, In all Causes, over all persons.

The said Act of 1. Eliz. is but declarative of the ancient Lawe, *Cawdries Case ibid.* The Earle of Essex, and others, assembled multitudes of men to remove Councillors, adjudged Treason by all the Judges of England.

To

To depose the King or take him by force, to imprison ^{39 Eliz.} him until he hath yeelded to certain demands, adjudged ^{Hil. 1 Jacobi} Treason, and adjudged accordingly in the Lord Cobham's ^{ibid.} Case.

Arising to alter Religion established, or any Lawe, is ^{39 Ed. Bradf.} Treason; so for taking of the Kings Castles, Forts, Ports or ^{Case fol. 9 &} shipping. *Brooks treason 24. 3. & 4. Philip and Mary, Dy-*^{10.} *er, Staffords Case concerning Scarborough.*

The Lawe makes not the servant greater then the Master, nor the subject greater then the King, for that were to sub-^{10. By all the Judges of Eng-} vert Order and Measure. ^{316,}

The Lawe is not knowne but by Usage, and Usage ^{10 Eliz. Plow.} proves the Law, and how Usage hath beeene is notoriously ^{319.} knowne

The King is our only Rightfull and Lawfull Liege Lord and Soveraigne. Wee doe upon the knees of our hearts ag-<sup>K. James
1 Jaco. cap. 1.
9 Ed: 4. fol. 8.</sup> nize constant Faith, Loyalty and Obedience to the King and his Royall progeny, in this high Court of Parliament, where all the body of the Realme is eyther in person or by representation: We doe acknowledge that the true and sincere Religion of the Church, is continued and establisched by the King. And do recognize, as we are bound by the Law of God and Man, the Realm of England and Imperiall Crowns thereof doth belong to him by inherent byrth-right, and lawfull and undoubted succession, and submit our selves and our posterities for ever, until the last drop of our blood be spent, to his rule; and beseech the King to accept the same as the first fruits of our Loyalty and Faith to his Majestie and his Posterity for ever; and for that this Act is not compleate nor perfect without his Majesties assent, the same is humbly desired. This proves that the Houses are not above the King; that Kings have not their titles to the Crowne by the two Houses, but by inherent byrth-right, and that there can be no Statute without his expresse assent, and destroyes the chymera of the Kings virtually being in the Houses.

*3 Jac. cap. 4.
23 Eliz. cap. 1.*
To promise obedience to the Pope, or any other State, Prince or Potentate, other then the King his Heires and Successors, is Treason; And therfore those persons who call the Houses the Estates offend this Lawe.

*K. Charles
Collection of
Ordinances for
727. 1 pgys.
ibid. fol. 728.*
Such Bills as his Majesty is bound in Conscience and Justice to passe, are no Lawe without his assent.

ibid. fol. 865.
To designe the ruine of the kings person, or of Monarchy is a monstrous and injurious charge.

Ubi Lex non distinguit, non est distinguendum, all the aforesaid Acts and Lawes doe evidently prove the Militia to belong to the King: that the King is not virtually in the two houses: that the King is not considerable separately in relation to his politique capacity: that the King is not a person trusted with a power, but that it is his inherent byrth-right, from God, nature and lawe, and that he hath not his power from the people: These Lawes have none of those distinctions of naturall and politique, abstractum & concretum, power and person, in Cæsars time this Island had Kings, and ever since, which is almost 17 hundred yeeres agoe.

No King can be named, in anytime, made in this kingdome by the people: A Parliament never made King, for they were Kings before, the Parliaments are summoned by the Kings Writs, which for Knights Citizens and Burgesses begins thus, *viz.*

Rex vic. Wilts. Saltem. Quia Nos de avisamento & assensu, Constitutis pro quibus arduis & urgentibus negotiis nos statim & defensionem Regni nri. Angl. & Ecclesie Anglicane conceruentibus quoddam Parliamentum nrrus. apud B. tenet ordinavimus & ibid. cum Prelatis magnatibus & proceribus dicti Regni nri. Colloquium habere & tractatum, ipsi vicecomiti præcipimus firmiter injungendo quod facta Proclamatione in proximo Comitatu two post receptionem ejus/d. brevia, duos Milites gladii virilior, &c. eti facias ad facendum & consentendum his que tunc ibidem de Comonvile Concilio nro. Anglia faventi Deo contigerit ordinari super nego-

*negotia antedictis ita quod pro defectu potestatis hujusmodi
seu propter improvidam electionem Milium, Civium, &
Burgenium pred, dicta negotia nra. infecta non remanerent.*

The King is *Principium, Caput & finis Parliamenti*, the body makes not the head, nor that which is posterior ^{4 pars in flit.} _{fol. 3 & 4.} which is prior : *Concilium non est Preceptum, Conciliarij non sunt Praeceptores*, for Councell to compell a consent, hath not beene heard of to this time in any age ; and the house of Commons, by the Writt, are not called *ad Concilium*; the Writts to the twelve Judges, Kings Councell, twelve Masters of the Chancery are *Concilium impensuri*, and so of the Peeres. The Writts for the Cominality, *Ad faciendum & consentiendum*. Which shewes what power the representative body hath, they have not power to give an oath, neither doe they claime it.

The King at all times, when there is no Parliament, & in The Oath of Parliament is assisted with the advice of the Judges of the the Justices 18 Lawe, twelve in number, for England at least hath two ^{of Ed. 3 among Statutes of that} Sergeants when fewest : an Attorney and Sollicitor, twelve Masters of the Chancery, his Councell of State, consisting of some great Prelates and other great Personages, verded in State affaires, when they are fewest to the number of twelve. All these persons are alwaies of great substance, which is not preserved but by the keeping of the Lawe, The Prelates verded in divine Lawe, the other Grandees in affaires of State and managery of Government, The Judges, Kings Sergeants, Attorney, Sollicitor, and Masters of the Chancery verded in the Lawe and Customes of the Realme : All sworne to serve the King and his people justly and truly, the King is also sworne to observe the Lawes, and the Judges have in their Oath a clause, That they shall doe common right to all the Kings people, according to the established Lawes, notwithstanding any command of the King to the contrary, under the Great Seale or otherwise, The people are safe by the Lawes in force

forcs without any new : The Lawe finding the King of this Realme assisted with so many great men of Conisci- ence , Honour and skill in the rule of Common-wealth, knowledge of the Lawes , and bound by the high and holy bond of an Oath upon the Evangelists, settles among other powers upon the King, a power to refuse any Bill agreed upon by both Houses , and power to pardon all offences, to passe any Graunts in his Minoritie, (there are many great persons living hold many a thousand pound a yeere by Patents from Edward the sixth, passed when hee was but ten yeeres of age) not to bee bound to any Lawe to his prejudice, whereby he doth not binde himselfe, power of warre and peace, coyning of Money , making all Officers, &c. The Lawe , for the reasons aforesaid, hath approved these powers to be unquestionable in the King, and all kings have enjoyed them till 3. Nov. 1640.

It will bee said notwithstanding all this fence about the Lawes , the Lawes have beeene violated , and therefore the said powers must not hold, the two Houses will remedy this.

The answere to this is evident : There is no time past, nor time present, nor will there bee time to come , so long as men manage the Lawes , but the Lawes will bee broken more or lesse, as appeares by the story of every age. All the pretended violations of this time were remedied by Acts to which the King consented before his departure 10. Jan. 1641. being then driven away by Tumults. And the Houses for a yeere and almost three Moneths : From 3. Nov. 1640. to 10 Jan. 1641. as aforesaid, being a yeere and almost three moneths, had time and liberty to question all those persons who were eyther causes or instruments of the violation of any of the Lawes.

Examine how both Houses remedied them in former times. First, touching Religion , What hath beeene done this way ? Both Houses in Henry the eight's time ten- dred

dred to him a Bill to bee passed called commonly the Bill of the six Articles , this was conceived by them to bee a just and necessary Bill : had not *Henry* the eighth done well to have refused the passing of this bill ? both houses tendered a bill to him to take the reading of the Scriptures from most of the laity : had not King *Henry* the eight deserved much prayse to reject this bill ? In *Qyses Maryes* time both houses exhibited a bill to her to introduce the Popes power and the Roman religion ; had not *Quesene Mary* done well to have refused this bill ? Many such instances may be given. The two Houses now at Westminstar I am sure will not deny but the refusal of such bills had beene just , the King being assited as aforesaid, and why not so in these times ?

For the Civill Govrnt what a Bill did both houses present to *Richard* the third to make good his title to the Crowne ; had it not beene great honour to him to have rejected it ? what bills were exhibited to *Henry* the eighth by both houses for bastardizing of his daughter *Elizabeth*, a *Quesene* of renowned memory , to settle the Crowne of this Regne for default of issue of his body upon such persons as he should declare by his letters Patents or his last will , and many more of the like ? had not this refusal of passing such bills magnified his vertue and rendered him to posterity in a different Character from what he now hath ?

And by the experiance of all times and the consideration of human frailty this conclusion is manifestly deduced , that it is not possible to keepe men at all times (be they the houses, or the King and his counsell) but there will be sometimes some deviation from the lawes , and therefore the constant and certain powers fixed by the ancient law must not be made voide , and the Kings Ministers ; the Lawes do punish where the Law is transgreded , and they only ought to suffer for the same .

In this Parliament the houses exhibited a bill to take away the suffrages of the Bishops in the upper house of Parliament, and have sithence agreed there shal be no more Bishops at all, might not the King if he had so pleased have answered this bill with *Le Roy s'avisera, or ne venuist*: it was against *Magna Charta*; *Articuli Cleri* and many other acts of Parliament. And might have farther given these reasons if it had so pleased him for the same: first that this Bill destroyes the writt whereby they are made two houses of Parliament the King in the writt to the Lords being *Cum prelatis Colloquium habere*; secondly they have bene in all Parliaments since we had any, and voted, but in such wherein they themselves were concerned: And there have bene Bishops here sithence we were Christians, and the fundamentall law of the kingdome approves of them: if any of them were conceived offensive; they were left to justice, and his Majestie would put in in-offensive men in their places: but sithence his Majestie hath passed the Bill for taking away their votes in Parliament, it is a law that binds us so farr.

Upon the whole matter the law hath notably determined that Bills agreed by both houses, pretended to be for the publique good, are to be jhdged by the King, for in all Kings reignes Bills have been preferred by both houses, which allwayes are pretended to be for the publique good, and many times are not, and were rejected with *Roy s'avisera or Roy ne venuist*.

This Parliament begunne the third of November 1640 before that time in all the Kings reigne no armed power did force any of the people to do any thing against the law: what was done, was by his Judges, officers Referees and Ministers from that time untill the tenth of January 1641 (when the King went from London to avoyd the danger of frequent tumults, being a yare and three moneths, Privy Councillors and all his Justices and Ministers.

ministers were left to the Justice of the law, there wanted no time to punish punishable men.

The Sphere of the house of commons is to represent the grievances of the Countrey, to grant aydes for the King upon all fit occasions extraordinary, to assent to the making or abrogating of lawes : The Orb of the house of Lords to Reforme eronious judgments given in the kings Bench, to redress the delayes of Courts of Justice, to receive all petitions, to advise his Majestie with their councell, to have their votes in making or abrogating of Lawes, and to propose for the common good, what they conceive meete,

Lex non cogit ad impossibilia, subjects are not to expect from Kings impossible things, so many Judges, Councillors, Sherifffes, Justices of the peace, Commissioners, Ministers of State, that the King should over looke them all cannot be, it is impossible.

The King is virtually in his ordinary Courts of Justice; so long as they continue his Courts : their charge is to administer the lawes in being, and not to delay, deferre or scle justice for any commandment of the King. Wee have Lawes enough *instrumenta boni seculi sunt boni viri*, good ministers, as judges and officers are many times wanting, the houses propose new Lawes, or abrogation of the old; both induce novelty : the law for the reasons aforesaid, makes the King the only judge, who is assisted therein by a great number of grave, learned and prudent men, as aforesaid.

For the considerations aforesaid the Kings party adhered to him, the law of the Land is their byrth-right, their guide, no offence is committed where that it is not violated : they found the commission of Array warranted by the law; they found the King in this Parliament to have quitted the Ship money, Knighthood-money, seven Courts of Justice, consented to a trienniall Parliament, settled

the Forest bounds, tooke away the Clerke of the Market of the houſehold, truſted the house with the Navie, paſſed an act not to diſſolve this Parliament without the houses aſſent; no people in the world ſo free if they could have beeſe content with Lawes oathes and reaſon, and nothing more could or can be deuiſed to ſecure us, neither hath beeſe in any time.

Notwithſtanding all this we found the King driven from London by frequent tumults, that two thirds and more of the Lords had diſſerted that house, for the ſame cauſe, and the greater part of the house of Commons leſte that house alſo for the ſame reaſon: new men choſen in their places, againſt law, by the pretended warrant of a counterfeſt Seale; & in the Kings name againſt his conſent, levying warre againſt him, and ſeizing his Ports, Forts, Magazines and Revenue, and conveitng them to his deſtruſion and the ſubverſion of the law and land, laying taxes on the people never heard of before in this Land; deuiſed new oathes to oppoſe forces rayſed by the King, not to adhaere to him, but to them in this warre which they call the Negative Oath, and the Vow and Covenante.

By ſeverall wayes never uſed in this kingdome they haue raifed monies to foment this warte, and eſpecially to iinrich ſome among them, namely firſt Excife, ſecondly Contributions, thirdly Sequeſtrations, fourthly Fifte Parts, fiſtly Twentieth Parts, firſtly Meale-monys, ſeventhly Sale of Plundered goods, eightly Loanes, ninthly Benevolences, tenthly Collections upon their Faſt-dayes, eleventhly new Impositions upon Marchandizes, twelvethly Guards maintained upon the charge of private men, thirteenthly Fifty Subſidies at one time, fourteenthly Compoſitions with ſuch as they call delinquentes, fifteenthly Sale of Biſhops lands &c. From the Kings party meaneſt of iuſtice are taken; before

before any indictment their Lands seised ; their goods
 taken, the law allows a Traytor or Fellow attainted, *No.*
cossaria sibi & familia sua in victu & vestitu where is the
 covenant ? where is the petition of right ? where is the
 liberty of the subject ?

1 R. 3. cap. 3.
Bract lib. 3. c. 8.
Stanford. 192.
Sir Ger. Fleet-
woods Case. 8.
pars Cook 7. H.

Frist We have syded the King in this warre contrary to
 the negative oath and other votes, Our warrant is the
 twenty fifth of Edward the third, the second Chapter, and
 the said resolutions of all the Judges.

Secondly Wee have maintained the Commission of
 Array by the Kings Command, contrary to their votes :
 We are waranted by the Statute of the fifth of Henry the
 fourth and the judgment of Sir Edward Cooke, the Oracle
 of the Law as they call him.

Thirdly Wee maintained Arch-Bishops and Bishops
 whom they would supprese. Our warrant is *Magna*
Charta and many Statutes more.

Fourthly Wee have maintained the booke of common
 prayer , they supprese it , Our warrant is five Acts of
 Parliament in Edward the sixt and Queen Elizabethes time
3. Pet. 35. Elizabeth inter placita Corona in Banco
Rogis , New booke of Entries fol. 252. Penry for pub-
lishing two scandalous Libels against the Church govern-
ment, was indicted arraigned attainted and executed at
Tyburne.

Fifthly Wee maintained the Militia of the kingdom to be-
 long to the King, they the contrary, Our warrant is the
 Statute of the seventh of Edward the first and many Sta-
 tutes since, the practise of all times, and the custome of
 the Realm.

Sixthly Wee maintained the counterfeiting of the great
 Seals to be high treason, and so of the usurpation of the
 Kings Fountaines, Shipping, Castles and his Revenue, and
 the Coyning of money, against them, Wee have our war-
 rant by the said Statute of the twenty fifth of Edward the
 third

third, Chapter the second and divers others since, and the practise of all times.

Sevenethly We maintayne that the King is the only supreme governer in all caus. s. They that his Majestie is to be governed by them, Our warrant is the statutes of the first of Q. Eliz. Chapter the first, and the fifth of Q. Elizabeth Chapter the first.

9 Ed. 4. fol. 4.

Eighthly We maintayne that the King is King by an inherent birth-right, by nature, by gods law, and by the law of the land, They say his Kingly right is an office upon trust, Our warrant is the statute of the first of king James, Chapter the first. And the resolution of all the Judges of England in *Calvins case*.

Nynthly We maintain that the politique capacity is not to be severed from the natural. They hold the contrary: Our warrant is two statutes (viz.) *Exilium Hugonis* in Edward the seconds time, and the first of Edward the third, Chapter the second, and their Oracle who hath published it to posterity, that it is damnable, detestable and execrable treason, *Calvins Case pars 7. fol. 11.*

Tenthly We maintaine that who aydes the King at home or abroade ought not to be molested or questioned for the same, They hold and practise the contrary. Our warrant is the statute of the eleventh of Henry the seventh, Chapter the first.

Eleventhly We maintayne that the King hath power to disassent to any Bill agreed by the two houses; which they deny. Our warrant is the statute of the second of Henry the fist, and the practise of all times, the first of King Charles, Chapter the seventh, the first of King James Chapter the first.

Twelfly We maintayne that Parliaments ought to be holden in a grave and peaceable manner, without tumults. They allowed multitudes of the meaner sort of people to come to Westminster to cry for Justice when they could not

not have their will , and keepe guards of armed men to waite upon them. Our warrant is the statute of the seventh of Edward the second and their Oracle.

Thirteenthly We maintaine that there is no state within this kingdome but the Kings Majesty , and that to ad-here to any other state within this kingdome is high Treason. Our warrant is the statute of the thrid of King James Chapter the fourth, and the twentie third of Q. Eliza. Chapter the first.

Fourteenthly We maintayne that to leavy a warre to remove Councillours, to alter Religion , or any Law established, is high treason, They hold the contrary. Our warrant is, the resolutions of all the Judges of England in Quene Elizabeths time , and their Oracle agrees with the same.

Fifteenthly We maintaine that no men should be imprisoned , put out of his lands , but by due course of Law, and that no man ought to be adjudged to death but by the law established , the customes of the Realm, or by Act of Parliament; Th y practise the contrary in Londen, Bristol, Kent &c. Our warrant is *Magna Charta* Chapter the twenty ninth, the *Petition of rights*. the third of King Charles, and divers lawes there mentioned.

We of the Kings party did and do detest Monopolies, and ship money, and all the grievances of the people as much as any man living, we do well know that our estates lives and fourtunes are preserved by the lawes, and that the King is bound by his lawes, we love Parliaments If the Kings, Judges, counsell or ministers have done a misse, they had from the third of November 1640 to the tenth of January 1641, time to punish them , being all left to Justice ; Where is the Kings fault ?

The Law saith the King can do no wrong, that he is *medius regni, pater patriæ, sponsus regni, qui per annum* is espoused to his Realme at his Coronation ; the King

11 pars. Cookes
Reports. Mag-
dalene Colledge
is Calc

is Gods Lieutenant, and is not able to doe an unjust thing,
These are the words of the law.

One great matter is pretended that the people are not
sure to enjoy the acts passed this Parliament, A succeeding
Parliament may repeal them ; The objection is very
weak, a Parliament succeeding to that may repeal that
repealing Parliament. That fear is needless and reme-
diless, for it is the essence of Parliaments being compleat
and as they ought to be, of head and all the members, to
have power over Parliaments before ; Parliaments are as
the time are ; if a turbulent faction prevails ; the Par-
liaments are wicked, as appears by the examples recited
before of extreme wicked Parliaments : if the times be
sober and modest, prudent and not bypassed, The Parlia-
ments are right, good and honorable, and they are good
Medicines and salves, but in this Parliament *excessio medicina modum.*

In this cause and warre betweene the Kings Majesty
and the two houses at Westminster, what guide had the sub-
jects of the land to direct them but the Lawes ? What
meanes could thou use to discerne what to follow, what to
awoide but the Lawes ? The King declares it Treason to ad-
here to the Houses in this warre : The Houses declare
it Treason to adhere to the King in this Warre. The
Subjects for a great and considerable part of them
(treason being such a crime as forfeits life and estate and
also renders a mans posterity base beggerly and infamons)
ooke upon the Lawes, and finde the letter of the law re-
quires them to assist the King, as before is manifested,
was ever Subject criminally punishit in any age or na-
tion for his pursuit of what the letter of the Law com-
mands ?

The Subjects of the kingdome finde the distinction and
interpretation now put upon the Lawes of *Abstractum*
& *Concretum*, Power and Person, body politique, and
natural

naturall, Personall presence and virtuall, to have bee[n] condemned by the law : And so the Kings party hath both the letter of the law and the interpretation of the letter cleared to their judgments, whereby they might evidentl[y] perceive what side to adh[er]e to , what satisfaction could modest peaceable and loyall men more desire ?

A verbo legis in criminibus & paenit non est recedendum,
hath bee[n] an approved maxime of law in all ages and times. If the King be King and remain in his Kingly office
(as they call it) then all the said lawes are agaist them Coll. of Ordinances 777.
without colour : they say the said lawes relate to him 5 Eliz. cap. I.
in his office, they cannot say otherwise, Commissions
and pardon in the Kings name, and the person of the King
and his body politique cannot, nor ought to be severed
as hath bee[n] before declared : And the members of 1 Eliz. cap. I.
both houses have sworne constantly in this Parliament that
the King is the only supreme Governour in all causes
over all persons at this present time.

For that of verball or personall commands of the King which is objected, We affirme few things to be subject thereto by the law : But his Majesties Command under his great Seale, which in this warre hath bee[n] used by the Kings command for his Commission to leavy and array men, that is no personall command (which the law in some cases disallowes) but that is such a command, so made, as all men hold their lands by, who hold by Patents ; All corporations have their Charters which hold by Charters, and all Judges and officers their places and callings.

It is objected the King cannot suppose his Courts of Justice, and that this warre tended to their suppression.

The answer is the King cannot, nor ought to suppose 7 pars The
Justice or his Courts of Justice, nor ever did : But Courts Earle of Westm[er]lands Case.
of Justice by abuse or non user cease to be courts of Justice; 1 Eliz. 165. 7 pars
when Judges are made and proceedings in those courts holden Cooke.

The case of dif-
continuance of
Processis.

holden by others then Judges made by the King, and against his command under the great Seale, and his Majestie is not obeyed, but the votes of the houses; they cease to be the Kings Courts and are become the Courts of the houses, and his Judges breaking that condition in law, of trust and loyalty, implied in their Patents, are no longer his Judges; they obey and exercise their places by virtue of writts and processes under a counterfeit Seale. The King only can make Judges, the twenty seventh of Henry the eighth, Chapter the twenty fourth, *Justices of the Peace, &c.* twenty eighth of Henry the eighth Dier the eleventh, the Kings Patent makes Judges: The cheife Justice of the Kings Bench is made by the Kings Writt only of all the Judges.

Articuli super chartas cap. 5. The great Seale is the key of the kingdome, and meete it is that the King should have the key of his kingdome about him; *2 pars infra 552.* which confutes their saying that the King got the Seale away surreptitiously.

Britton sol. 23. The King, and he only, may remove his Courrs from Westminster into some other place, at Yorke the Termes were kept for seven yeares, in Edward the first's time: but for the Court of Common pleas, the place must be certainte; for the Kings Bench and Chancery, the King by the law may command them to attend his person alwayes if it seeme so meete unto him: but the removing of the Common pleas must be to a place certayne, and so notified to the people.

34. Affis. pl. 24. All the bookes of law in all times agree, that the 22 Ed. 4 Fitz: King may grant couuance of all Pleas at his pleasure jurisdiction last within any County or precinct to bee holden there placit. 6 H.7.9. 6 Eliz. Dier 236. only, and remove the Courts from Westminster to some other place (for the Common Pleas, the place must be certaine and so notified to the people) and adjourne the termes as hee sees cause. All which the two, houses have violated. *Plebs sine lege non sit.*

Some

Some seeming objections of Master Prinn's, scattered
in divers books, answered and the truth thereby more ful-
ly cleared.

The first of *Henry the fourth* reviveth the statute of the eleventh of *Richard the second*, and repealeth to the twelfth of *Richard the second*, whereby certaine persons were declared traytors to the King and kingdome, being of the King's party.

True, but note, the eleventh of *Richard the second*, A Sol.
Parliament beset with 40000 men, and the King assents to it, so an Act, and besides the first of *Henry the fourth* declares that the treasons mentioned in the act of the eleventh of *Richard the second*, being but against a few private men shall not be drawn into example, and that no Treason should be but such as the twenty fist of *Edward the third* declares. All these are Acts passed by the King and the three estates, not to be drawne into example in a tumultuous time, by a besieged Parliament, with an army, and the confirmer of *Henry the fourth* being an usurper makes that act of the first of *Henry the fourth* to secure himselfe. Also what is this to the votes of the two houses only at this time.

The Court of Parliament is above the King, for it may avoid his Charters Comissions &c. granted against the law.

And the Law is above the King. Sot.

By the same reason you may say that the Courts of Chancery, or any of the Courts of Law at westminster are above the King, for they make of no effect the King's Charters, which are passed against the law: and the King is Subject to law, and sworne to maintaine it. Against it is no Parliament without the King, and the King is the head thereof, he is *principium Caput & finis* of a Parliament as *Medas tenetis Parlamenti*. hath it, and two houses only, want *principium Caput & finis* of a Parl-

ament and it is a sorry Parliament that wants all these. And therefore to say that Parliaments are above the King, is to say that the King is above himselfe.

3 Ob.

The Parliament can enlarge the Kings prerogative, therefore it is above him.

Sol.

If the King assent otherwise not, and then it is an act of Parliament and otherwise no Act.

4 Ob.

Bracton saith God, the Law, and the Kings Court (*viz.*) his Earles and Barrons are above the King. (*viz.*) in Parliament, as Master *Prinns* expounds it,

Sol.

Where is then the house of Commons? Indeed take God, the Law, and Earles and Barrons together it is true, but to affirme that the Earles and Barrons in Parliament are above the King (the King being the head of the Parliament, and they one of the members) how an inferior member is above the head, is hard to cenceive; besides that position destroyes all Master *Prinns* discourse, who attributes so much to the house of Commons.

5 Ob.

The King is but one of the three estates of Parliament, and two are greater then one; therefore above,

Sol.

The Leggs Armes and trunkes of the Body are greater then the head and yet not above: nor with life without it; The argument holds for quantity but not for quality, and in truth the King is none of the three estates, but above them all, the threes estates are the Lords Spirituall, the Lords Temporall, and the Commons; *Cooke* their Oracle in his Chapter of Parliaments, Folio the first.

6 Ob.

In corporations the greater number of voices make all the Acts of the corporation valid; therefore so in Parliament.

Sol.

By this reason the Kings assent is needless and to no end, and all the Acts of Parliament formerly mentioned, and law booke have quite mistaken the matter which with unanimous voices requires the Kings assent as necessary

ffary. Besides the Corporations are so constituted by the Kings Charters, that the greater number of votes shall make their Acts valid.

The King, as King, is present in his Parliament as well as in all other his Courts of Justice, how be it he is ^{7 Ob.} not there,

In his other Courts of Justice he hath no voice, he is *sot.* none of the Judges, in the Parliament he hath, if his presence be not necessary his voice is not, nor his assent.

The originall prime legislative power of making Lawes ^{8 Ob.} to bind the subjects and their posterity, rests not in the King, but in the kingdome and Parliament which represents it. ^{Sovereign power of Parliaments. 46. 47.}

Master *Prinne* in the same lease affirmes, and truly, that *sot.* the Kings assent is generally requisite to passe lawes and ratifie them, the King is the head of the kingdome and Parliament, how then can a body act without a head?

A major part of a Corporation binds, therefore the Major part in Parliament, and so of by-Lawes. ^{9 Ob.}

The Corporation is so bound, either by the Kings Charters, or by prescription, which sometimes had the Kings concession: but prescription, and Law, and practise, always left the King a negative voice.

The King cannot alter the Bills presented to him by both houses ^{10 Ob.} g°.

True but the King may refuse them, ^{sot.}

Acts of Parliament and Lawes ministred in the Reigne ^{11 Ob.} of usurpers bind rightfull Kings. g°.

What is this to prove the two houses power only, *sot.* which is the question, A King *de facto* must be obeyed by them who submitted to him, and they are his Subjects by their submission, and not Subjects *de facto* to the true King, and such being Traytors and Rebells to the ^{9 Ed. 4. 13.} gent King (having renounced the true King) when the

lawfull Kings is restored, may be punished by him for their treason against the usurper. But heere is a King still in both cases, and the proceedings at law holds; The Judges having their patents from the being Kings, in the reignes of Kings, *de facto* or *de jure*, for all Kings are bound and sworne to observe the lawes.

12 Ob. A King dies without Heyre, is an infant, *non Compositus &c.* the two houses may establish Lawes. g°

Sol: There is no *Inter-regnum* in England, as appeares by all our books of law, and therfore the dying without Heyre is a Vaine supposition, and by their principle he is considerable in his politique capacity, which cannot die at all: The protector assisted by the Councell of the King at law, his twelve Judges, the councell of state, his Attorney, Solicitor and two Sergieants at law, his twelve Masters of the Chancery, hath in the Kings behalfe and ever had, a negative Voice; but what is this to the present question; Wee have a King of full age, of great wisdome and judgement, The power of the two houses in such a case to be over the King cannot be showne.

13 Ob. The King cannot dissaient to publique and necessary Bills for the common good. g°

Sol. Nor ever did good King, but who shall be judge whether they be publique and necessary? The major part in either of the houses for passing of bills so pretended may be but one or two voices or very few; and perhaps of no judicious men, is it not then fitter or more agreeable to reason; that his Majestic, and Councell of State, his twelve Judges, his Sergieants, Attorney and Solicitor, twelve Masters of the Chancery should judge of the conveniency and benefit of such Bills for the publique good, rather then a minor (of which sort there may be in the houses) or a weake man, or a few, who often times carry it by making the Major part, which involves the consent of all? Let reason determine.

The

The Kings of England have beeene elective ; and the 14 Ob.
King by his Coronation Oath is bound to maintaine jn-
stas leges & consuetudines quas vulgas elegerit. g°

Popery hath beeene in the kingdome and therefore to *sol.*
continue it still will not be taken for a good argument,
when things are settled for many ages , to looke back to
times of confusion, is to destroy all repose : The Act of
Parliament of the first of K. James. Chapter the first and all
our extant lawes say, that the Kings office is an heritage
inherent in the blood of Our Kings and their byrth-right.

And usurpers that come in by the consent of the people, *1 Ed. 4. cap. 1.*
are Kings *de facto* but not *de jure* as appeares by the acts
of Parliament declaring them so. And by all our law
books and the fundamentall constitution of the Land, Re-
gall power is hereditary and not elective.

For the words (*vulgus elegerit*) if *vulgus* be applied *1 H. 7.*
to the house of commons , they of themselves can make
no laws ? The Peeres were never yet termed *vulgus*, but
allowing they be so called , the lawes to be made must
be just and who is fit to judge thereof is before made evi-
dent.

Customes cannot referre to future time , and both are *15 Ob.*
coupled, Lawes and Customes.

Princes have beene deposed , and may bee by the two
houses, g°

The deposers were Traytors as appears by the reso- *sol.*
lution of all the judges of England, Cooke Chapter : Tre-
son in the second part of the Institutes. And never was
King deposed but in tumultuous and mad times, and by
the power of Armies, and they who were to be the succee-
ding Kings, in the head of them, as Edward the third and
Henry the fourth.

The appeal to the Parliament for errors in judgements *16 Ob.*
in all Courts, is frequent. g°

This is only to the house of Lords, and that is not the *sol.*
Parliament

Parliament : the house of Commons have nothing to doe therewith and in the house of Peeres, if a writt of error be brought to reverse any judgment. There is first a Petition to the King for the allowance thereof, and the reason of the Law in this Case is for that the Judges of the Land all of them, the Kings Councell, and twelve Masters of the Chancery assist there, by whose advice erroneous judgments are redressed.

17 Ob.

The Parliaments have determined of the rights of Kings, as in *Henry the sixts* time, and others, and Parliaments have bound the succession of Kings, as appeares by the Statute of the thirteenth of Q. *Eliza.*, Chapter the first and the dissent of the Crowne is guided rather by a Parliamentary Title then by common law. g°

Sol.

If this objection be true, that the Title to the Crowne is by Parliament then wee had no usurpers, for they all had Parliaments to back them, yea *Richard the third*, that Monster, All our books of law say they have the Crowne by dissent, and the Statutes of the Land declare, that they have the same by inherent byrth-right. And the Statute of the thirteenth of *Elizabeth*, the first Chapter, was made to secure *Queene Elizabeth*, against the *Queene of Scots*, then in the Kingdome, clayming the Crowne of England, and having many adherents. And that Statute to that end affirmes no such power in the two Houses (which is the Question) but in *Queene Elizabeth*, and the two Houses, which makes against the pretence of this time.

Master *Prinne*, fol. 104. of his booke intituled the Parliaments supreme Power, &c. Objecting the Statute of the first of *Queene Elizabeth*, and his owne Oath, That the King is the only supreme Governour of this Realme. Answeres; The Parliament is the supreme Power, and the King supreme Governour. And yet there hee allowes him a Negative Voice, And fol. 107. confesseth that Acts of

of Parliament, translated the Crowne from the right heires at Common-laws to others who had no good Title; Then the Parliamentary Title makes not the King; so powerfull is Truth, that it elcipes from a man unawares: To make a distinction betwene Supreme Goverour, and Supreme Power, is very strange, For who can Governe without Power?

The King assembles the Parliament by his Writt, Ad-journes, Prorogues and Dissolves the Parliament, by the Lawe at his pleasure, as is evident by constant practise, the 645. 4 pars In-House of Commons never satte after an adjournment of the Parliament by the Kings command. Where is the Supreme Power?

The King, by his Oath, is bound to deny no man Right, 18 Ob: much lesse his Parliament, To agree to all just and necessary Lawes proposed by them to the King. This is the substance of the discourse against the Kings Negative Voice.

The King is so bound as is set downe in the Objection, *Sol.* but who shall judge whether the Bill proposed bee just and necessary: For all that they doe propose are so pretended and carried in eyther House, sometimes by one or two voices; or some few as aforesaid, and certainly as hath bee shewn, the King, his Councell of State, his Judges, Sergeants, Attorney, Sollicitor, and twelve Masters of the Chancery can better Judge of them, then two or three or few more.

Master Prinne *fol. 45.* In his booke of the Parliaments interest to nominate Privy-Councillors, &c. calleth the opinion of the Spencers to divide the person of the King from his Crowne, a strange opinion, and cites *Calvins Calvins Case*, but leaves out the conclusions therein mentioned, *7 pars fol. 115. fol. 11.* Master Prinne saith there, But let this opinion be what it will: without the Kings Grace and Pardon it will goe very far, and two Acts of Parliament there mentioned

19 Ob.

are beyond an opinion. And in his booke of the opening
of the Great Seal fol. 17. The Parliament hath no ju-
risdiction to use the Great Seal for Pardons Generall
or Particular. Where is the Supreme power?

Master Prinnes (opening of the Seal) Page 19.
saith, The Noblemen and State, the day after the funerall
of King Henry the third (king Edward the first his sonne
being in the holy Land) made a new Great Seal, and
Keepers of the same : And in Henry the sixts time, in
the first yeare of his Reigne, the like was done in Par-
liament.

Sol.

A facte, ad ius, is no goode Argument, for that in Ed-
ward the firsts time, it was no Parliament, for King Henry
the third was dead, which dissolveth the Parliament, if cal-
led in his time, and it could bee no Parliament of Edward
the firsts time, for no writt issued to summon a Parliament
in his name, nor could issue but under that new Seal, it was
so sodainly done after Henry the thirds death, King Edward
the first being then in the holy-Land ; it was the first yeare
of his Reigne, and no Parliament was held that yeare, nor
the second yeare of his Reigne. The first Parliament that
was in his Reigne, was in the third yeare of his Reigne, as
appeares by the Printed Acts. Also the making of that
Seale was by some Lords than present, What hand had the
Commons in it? Concerning the Seale made in Henry the
sixts time, the Protector was vice-Roy according to the
course of Lawe, and so the making of that Seale was by the
Protector in the Kings name ; and that Protector Humphry
Duke of Gloucester, as Protector, in the Kings name, sum-
moned that Parliament, and was Protector made by the
Lords, and not in Parliament, as appeareth plainly, for that
Parliament was in the fift of Henry the sixt, and the first
helden in his time, and power given by Commission to
the said Duke, then Protector, to summon that Parliament.
Prinnes fol. 19. But the new Counterfeite Seale was
made

made when the King was at Oxford, in his owne kingdom
and not in the holy-Land.

The Master *Prinse* in his Booke of the two Houses ^{20 Ob.}
power to impose Taxes, restrayne Malignants against *any Habeas Corpus, &c.* saith that the Parliament is a-
bove *Magna Charta*, and folio 15 *ibid.* The Parliament
hath power over *Magna Charta* to repeale the same when
there is Cause.

This Argument supposeth that they have the Kings
power, which hath appeared formerly they have not.
But suppose they had, *Magna Charta* contaynes ma-
ny morall Lawes, which by the Lawe of the Land a Par-
liament cannot alter, 21. H.7. 2. *Dr. & Students*, 2. *Di-
logue*. For example, it saith *sap.* 18. Justice shall not be
sold, delayed nor denied to any man, but by this Argu-
ment the Parliament may make Lawe to delay, deny,
and to sell Justice, which surely is a very ill position to
maintaine.

What they would have deth now by the Propositi-
ons sent to Newcastle to his Majestie appeare, where-
by they would have him divest himselfe and settle in them
all his kingly power by Sea and Land, and of themselves to
have power, without him, to lay upon the people of this
Land, what Taxes they thinke meete, to abolish the Com-
mon-prayer booke, to abolish Episcopacy, and to in-
troduce a Church government not yet agreed, but such as
they shall agree on.

His Majesty finding a prevayling party in both Houses
to steere this course, and being chased away with Tu-
mults from London, leaves the Houses for these reasons.

(viz.)

FIRST, Because to alter the Government for Reli-
gion, is against the Kings Oath.

Secondly, Against their Oathes: For every of them hath sworne in this Parliament, That his Majesty is the only supreame Governour in all Causes Ecclesiastical and over all Persons.

Thirdly, This course is against *Magna Charta*, the first Chapter and the last: *Salve suis Episcopis omnes libertates sue*, Confirmed by thirty two Acts of Parliament, And in the two and fortie of *Edward the third*, in the first Chapter enacts, If any Statute bee made to the contrary it shall be holden for none, and so it is for Judgements at Lawe, in the twenty fift of *Edward the first*, chapter the first and the second, The great *Charter* is declared to be the Common-lawe of the Land.

Fourthly, They indeavour to take away by their Propositions, the Governement of Bishoppes, which is as ancient as Christianity in this Land, and the booke of Common-Prayer, settled by five Acts of Parliament, and compiled by the Reformers and Martyres, and practised in the time of four Princes.

Fifthly, These Propositions taking away from his Majesty all his power by Land and Sea, Rob him of that which all his Ancestours Kings of this Realme have enjoyed. That Enjoyment and Usage makes the Lawe, and a Right, by the same to his Majesty. They are against their owne Protestation made this Parliament (*viz.*) to maintaine his royll Person, Honour and Estate; They are against their Covenant, which doth say that they will not diminish his just Power and Greatnesse.

For these Reasons his Majesty hath left them, and as is beleived will refuse to agree to the said Propositions, as by the Fundamentall Lawe of the Land hee may (having a Negative Voyce) to any Bills propulsd.

The result of all is, upon the whole matter. That the king thus leaving of the Houses, and his deniall to passe the said Propositions, are so farre from making him a Tyrant, or not in a condition to Governe, at the present; That thereby he is rendred a Just, Magnanimous and Pious Prince, so that by this it appeares cleerly to whom the Miseries of these Times are to bee imputed. The remedy for all is, an Act of Oblivion and a Generall Pardon. GOD

Save the KING.

*Aprilis
1647.*

David Jenkins.

Now prisoner in

the Tower.

(23)

the world. Then he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned. And these words he spake unto them, saying, Behold, I send unto you power, and the Holy Ghost, and great things will I do through you, but ye shall be witness against them. And he said unto them, Behold, I give unto you power over all the world; and nothing shall hurt you. And they went forth, and preached every where, and the Lord worked with them, and many believed. And when they were come again to Jesus, they told him of all things which they had done. Then said he unto them, Truly I say unto you, That ye which have followed me, in as much as ye have seen what things I have done among you, shall also do likewise; and great things, greater than these, shall ye do; because I go unto my Father; and ye shall see me no more; but ye shall come to me, and ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye shall come to me. And Jesus said unto them, If ye love me, keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him; ye know him, because he abideth with you, and shall be in you. I will not leave you as orphans; I will come to you. Yet a little while, and ye shall not see me; but because I live, ye shall see me. At that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you. They that have seen me have seen the Father; and he that hath seen me shall not die for ever. Your Father which is in heaven, looketh not on the persons of men; because all men are equal before him. Your Father which is in heaven, giveth you the Spirit of life; and sendeth you the Comforter, even the Holy Ghost, to teach you all things, and to bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you. These things I have spoken unto you, that ye should not be troubled; and ye should be comforted.

GOOD

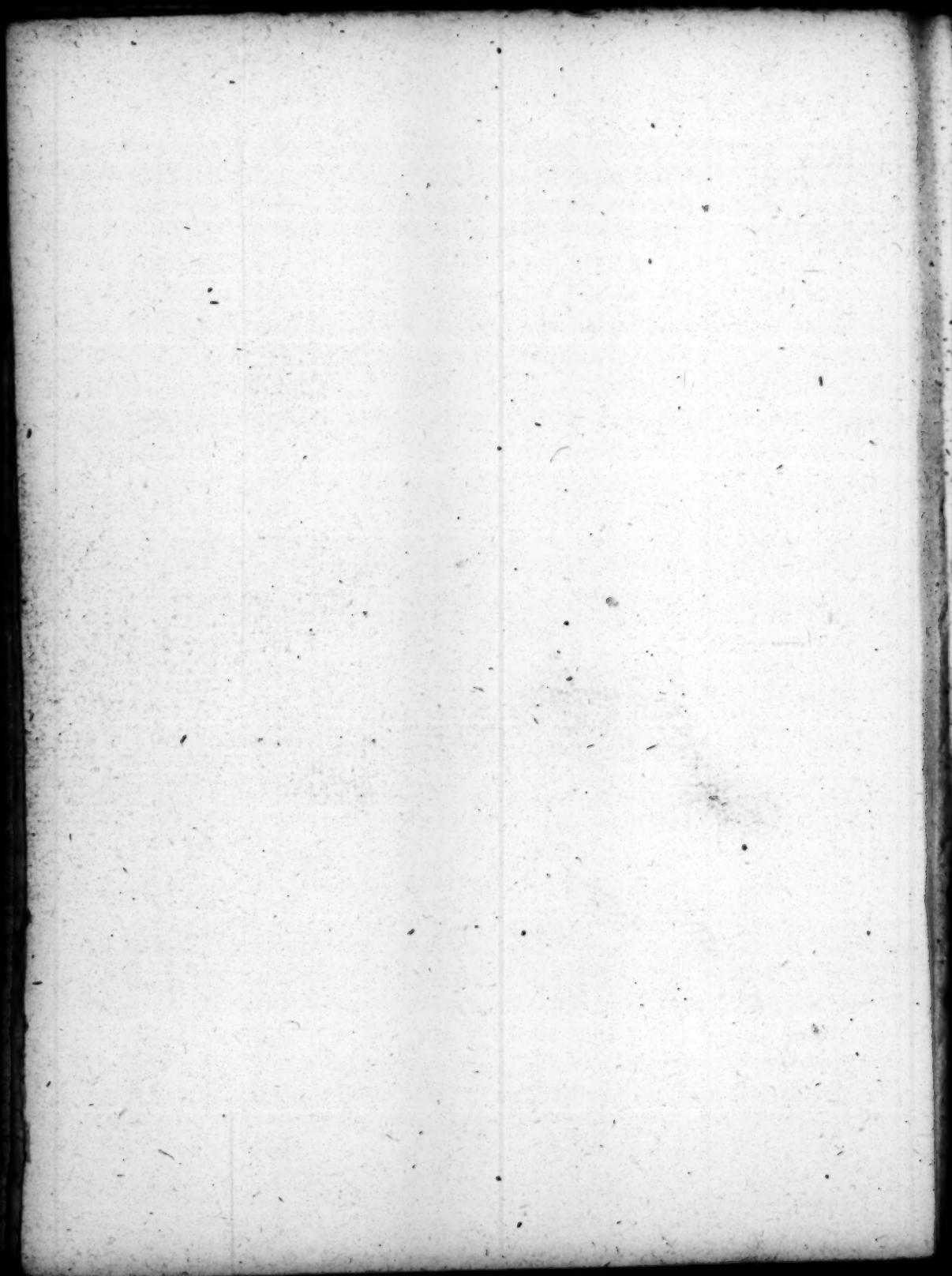
LITTLE KING.

1848
David Terkiss.

1848

1848





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1. 20889.5 A repayring of the breach...1639.
2. ~~624~~^{B4725} copy 3 Bristol, G. The third speech...1640.
3. 10876⁵ copy 2 Finch, J. The accusation...1640.
4. Wing B401 Bagshaw, E. Two arguments...1641.
5. B4795, copy 2 Bristol, J. A speech...May 20...1642.
6. N251, copy 2 Naunton, Sir R. Fragmenta regalia.1642
7. B301, copy 3 Bacon, F. The learned reading...1642.
8. C6029 Cook, J. The vindication...1646.
9. E2032 Gt. Brit. Parl. 1647. An ordinance...9 Februarri. 1647...1647.
10. G367 Gauden, J. The religious & loyal protestation ...1648.
11. Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc., (Charles I) [A collection...1643...1648]
12. P1914A [Petty, Sir W.] The advice of...1648.
13. N1279 An argument in defence of...advousons...1653.
14. S3205 [Sheppard, W.] The parsons guide...1654.
15. J610 Jenkins, D. To the honorable societies of Gray's-Inne...[1647]